

State of Delaware FY 2020 Title II Formula Block Grant 2021-2023 Three Year Comprehensive Plan- FY2020 UPDATE

Authority to Submit the State Plan

The Executive Office of the Governor / Delaware Criminal Justice Council is the sole agency for supervising the preparation and administration of the plan. The Delaware Criminal Justice Council (CJC) was created within the Executive Branch of Government under Title 11, Chapter 87, 8701 of the Delaware Code. CJC was created by statute in 1984 to implement policies for improving the criminal justice system. The Criminal Justice Council (CJC) is the State Administrative Agency (SAA) for DE. As the (SAA) the Criminal Justice Council also administers other USDOJ grants such as Byrne JAG, SCA, and VOCA. As the SAA for Delaware, the Criminal Justice Council has the authority, designated by the Governor of Delaware to submit a plan for carrying out its purposes applicable to a 3-year period and subsequent annual amendment to programs or activities outlined in the original plan. The designation of the Criminal Justice Council as the agency responsible for the 3-year plan was established per Executive Order 11 signed by Governor John C. Carney on July 12th, 2017.

Statement of the Problem

State of Delaware Description of Juvenile Justice System

The Flow of Juvenile Justice in Delaware

The State of Delaware has a unified, state-administered juvenile justice system.

Police

There are three levels of police coverage in Delaware: the Delaware State Police (statewide jurisdiction), the New Castle County Police Department (jurisdiction over New Castle County), and 35 city and local police departments. Juveniles typically come in contact with the police via a response to a call for assistance, response to an observed violation, response to a Division of Family Services referral, or in response to a House Bill 85 infraction. In 2019, there were a total of 2,963 juveniles arrested.

Chief Robert Tracy, Chief Kenneth Brown, and Chief R.L. Hughes represent various law enforcement agencies on the JJAG.

Justice of the Peace Court

The Justice of the Peace Courts are courts of limited jurisdiction over all civil cases involving less than \$15,000.00, certain misdemeanors and most motor vehicle cases (except felonies), may act as committing magistrate for all crimes, and landlord/tenant disputes. Outside of Family Court business hours (M-F 8:30 am - 4:30 pm), any juvenile arrested in Delaware will have an initial appearance in J.P. Court.. From J.P. Court, juveniles are referred to the Office of Defense Services to be assigned an attorney. They

may also be released into the community or placed into detention while waiting for a Family Court bail review hearing the next business day.

Family Court

The Delaware legislature endorsed the concept of a statewide, unified Family Court with establishing legislation in 1971. The Delaware Family Court has courthouses in each of the three counties. The Family Court has “original statewide civil and criminal jurisdiction over family and child matters and offenses.” In 2005, the Family Court became a constitutional court by virtue of an amendment to the Delaware Constitution.

In Family Court, judges and commissioners preside over all delinquency cases with judges presiding over felony cases and commissioners presiding over misdemeanor cases. Family Court has jurisdiction over virtually all matters affecting families and children including divorce, property division, alimony, child custody and visitation, guardianship, child support, domestic violence, juvenile justice, adult criminal (domestic violence related offenses) and child protection. However, adults charged with felonies and juveniles charged with murder, kidnapping, and rape 1 & 2 are referred to Superior Court.

By statute, the Governor appoints 17 judges to serve in the Family Court statewide. Judges have the authority to “[h]ear, determine, render, and enforce judgment in any proceeding before the Court.” This includes the authority to determine and enter disposition for alleged violations of probation by youth. Commissioners are judicial officers appointed by the Governor and assigned to oversee a range of Family Court matters, such as juvenile detention hearings and delinquency proceedings, which include but are not limited to amenability hearings, arraignments, preliminary hearings, case reviews, violation of probation hearings, and trials. Commissioners also have the power to accept pleas and to enter disposition for children who have been adjudicated delinquent.

Magistrates are judicial officers appointed by the governor to preside in the Justice of the Peace Court. Unlike judges and commissioners, magistrates are not required to be trained in the law. Magistrates can potentially preside over bail setting hearings and some truancy appearances.

Chief Judge Michael Newell represents Family Court on the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG).

Superior Court

Superior Court is a Court of general jurisdiction. Original jurisdiction over criminal and civil cases, exclusive jurisdiction over felonies and drug offenses (except marijuana possession and most felonies/drugs involving minors), involuntary commitments to Delaware State Hospital, and serves as an intermediate appellate court.

Some very serious felony cases against juveniles reach disposition in Superior Court rather than Family. Some of those cases arrive in Superior Court by statutory designation. Others are transferred from Family Court because the juvenile is found non-amenable to the Family Court process.

The Office of Defense Services

The Delaware Office of Defense Services (ODS) consists of two branches, the Public Defender's Office and the Office of Conflicts Counsel. ODS provides representation to indigent adults and all children charged with an act of delinquency. While the Public Defender's Office has been in existence for over 50 years, its current structure was established in 2015.

The guiding principle of ODS is that financial means is not a barrier to obtaining zealous legal representation. Its goal is ensuring the Sixth Amendment's rights to an effective lawyer and to a fair trial are respected and realized. Within its trial division, ODS has a unit of specially trained lawyers dedicated to representation of youth in Family Court. In addition to providing legal representation in pending cases, ODS provides assistance in some post-disposition matters, such as expungement, as a result of recent federal grants. ODS also participates in community outreach efforts and policy advocacy for criminal and juvenile justice improvements.

As a proxy for the Chief Defender, Chief of Legal Services, Lisa Minutola represents ODS on the JJAG.

Delaware Department of Justice Family Division

The DDOJ is responsible for making all charging decisions following an arrest. A team of deputy attorneys general in the DDOJ prosecute juvenile delinquency cases in Family Court and truancy cases in the Justice of the Peace Court. The unit is charged with coordinating between police, probation, schools, and the courts, and "seeks disposition of cases that aim to protect the community while being in the best interest of the juvenile.

As a proxy for the Attorney General, Director of the DOJ Family Division, Abigail Rogers represents the DOJ on the JJAG.

Division of Youth Rehabilitative Services (DSCYF/DYRS)

The Division of Youth Rehabilitative Services manages one secure residential treatment facility (Ferris School for Boys) and two secure pre-trial detention centers (Stevenson House and New Castle County Detention Center). DYRS also operates one Level 4 (staff-secure) residential treatment program consisting of three cottages: Snowden, Mowlds, and Grace. Snowden and Mowlds house male youth and Grace houses female youth. DYRS operates all of the probation services for juveniles in the state.

DSCYF is the State Agency with jurisdiction to provide behavioral health services, including mental health, to juveniles in Delaware. DPBH and DYRS are two sister-divisions staffed with the development and implementation of the State's plan to deliver behavioral health services to juveniles in the juvenile justice system in Delaware.

All services provided by the Department of Children Youth and their Families are coordinated in an integrated that manner that provides the appropriate level of care with respect to the juvenile's gender and geographical location.

Director John Stevenson represents DYRS on the JJAG.

Division of Family Services (DSCYF/DFS)

The Division of Family Services' (DFS) responsibilities include investigating child dependency, neglect and abuse and providing intervention and treatment services where neglect or abuse is substantiated.

Director Trenee Parker represents DFS on the JJAG.

Division of Prevention and Behavioral Health Services (DSCYF/DPBH)

The Division of Prevention and Behavioral Health (DPBH) is part of the Delaware Department of Services for Children, Youth and Their Families. On July 1, 2010, the Division of Child Mental Health and the Office of Prevention and Early Intervention blended to become the new Division. DPBH provides a statewide continuum of prevention services, early intervention services, and mental health and substance abuse (behavioral health) treatment programs for children and youth. These services have graduated levels of intensity and restrictiveness that are child-centered and family focused.

Director Aileen Fink represents DPBH on the JJAG.

Secretary Josette Manning represents DSCYF (which encompasses all the previously described DSCYF divisions) on the JJAG.

Please review the juvenile justice flow chart and additional details regarding the aforementioned agencies, Appendix A & B

Juvenile Crime Analysis Based on 2015-2019 Crime Data

Juvenile Demographics

According to data taken from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations", it is estimated that the number of children in the United States increased by 15% between 1990 and 2008. Delaware experienced an increase of 23.0%, growing from 165,628 children in 1990 to 203,688 in 2013. Of that total, 60.2% live in New Castle County while 19.9% live in Kent County, and 19.9% live in Sussex County. There has been a slight shift in juvenile population since 2007 from New Castle County to Kent and Sussex Counties.

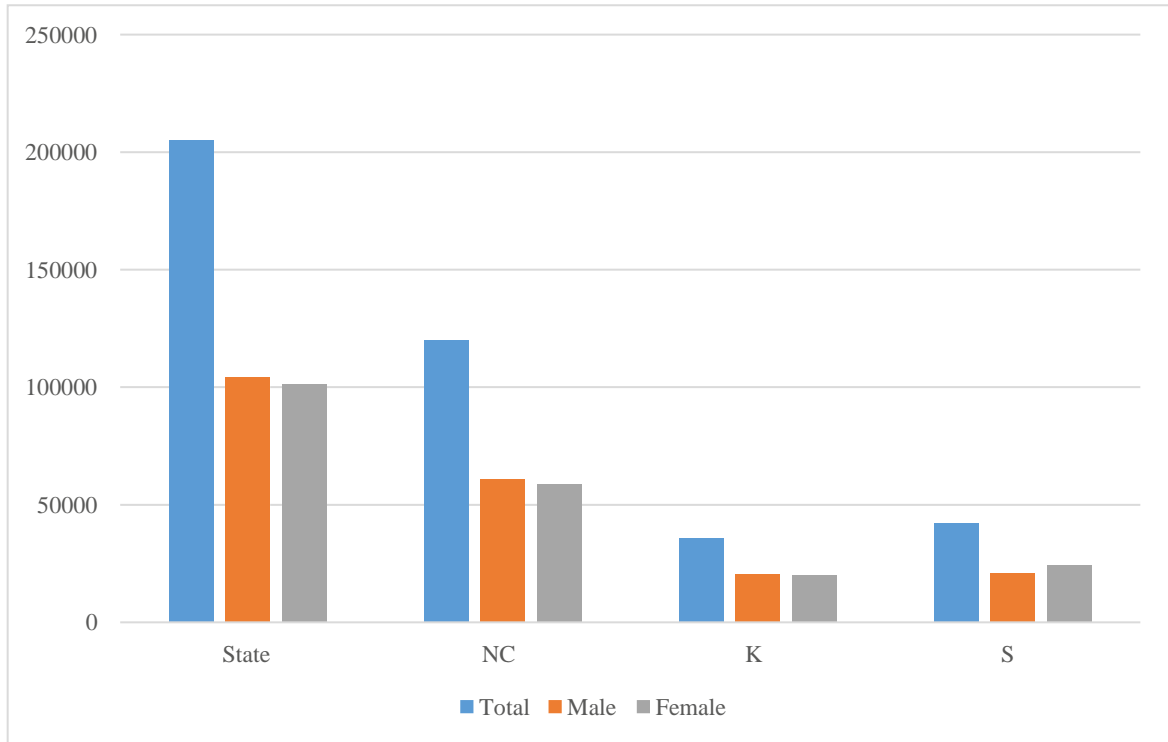
Gender Demographics

The data released by the Census Bureau breaks down the population by gender. According to that data, males represent 50.6% (103,076) and females represent 49.4% (100,608) of juveniles under the age of 18 in the State of Delaware in 2019.

In New Castle County, 50.7% of the juvenile population is male and 49.3% is female. In Kent County, it is 50.7% male and 49.3% female. In Sussex County, it is 50.4% male and 49.6% female.

<i>2019 Juvenile Population, by Gender</i>			
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
NCC	61,097	59,552	120,649
KC	20,686	20,075	40,761
SC	21,293	20,981	42,274
State	103,076	100,608	203,684

2019 Juvenile Population by Gender

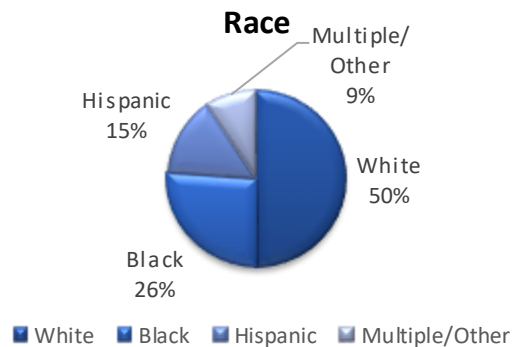


Racial Demographics

According to the Delaware Population Consortium, there were 217,707 youth between the ages of 0-18 in 2019. 116,375 are White (50.7%), 58,305 are Black (25.4%), 33,370 are Hispanic (14.6%) and 21,322 are multiple/other races (9.3%).

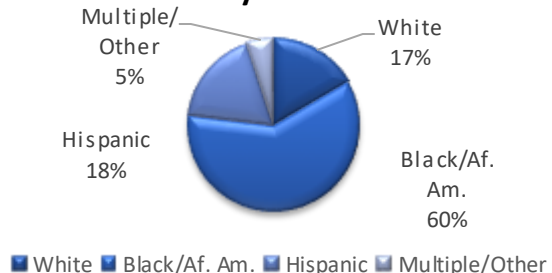
When analyzing the racial demographics for Delaware, it is important to note that the juvenile Hispanic population grew from 5,687 in 1990 to an estimate of more than 33,370 in 2019.

State Juvenile Population by Race



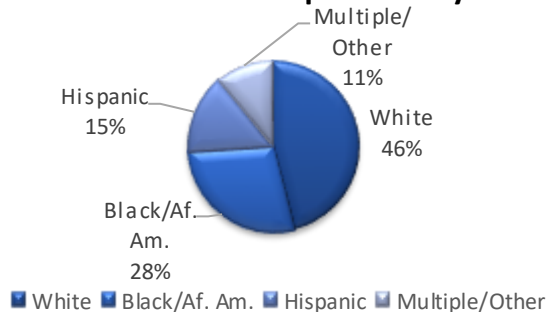
The total 2019 population of the City of Wilmington is 70,670. Currently, Wilmington is the largest city in the State of Delaware and represents 7.3% of the State's total population of 972,332. About 26% (18,215) of the residents are between the ages of 0-18. Of Wilmington's juvenile population, 60% (10,996) are African American, while 17% (3,103) are White, 18% (3,298) are Hispanic, and 5% (818) are of multiple or other races.

Wilmington Juvenile Population by Race

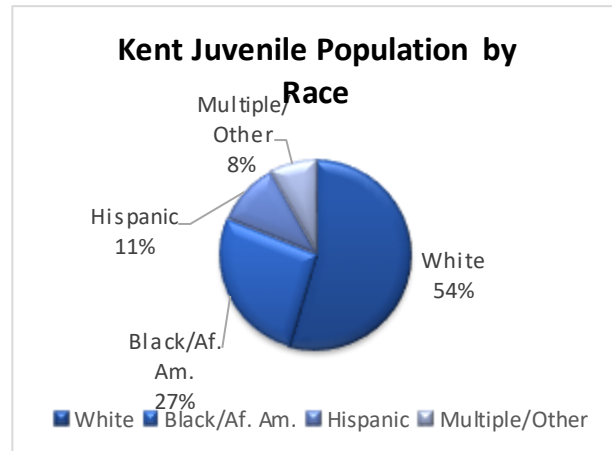


New Castle County includes the City of Wilmington and is the largest county in Delaware in terms of population. As of 2019, it represents 58% of the total state population, and the 134,892 of youth aged 0-18 represent 59% of all those between 0-18 statewide. In NCC, 46% (58,937) of youth are White, 28% (35,950) African American, 15% (18,822) are Hispanic, and 11% (13,816) are multiple or other races.

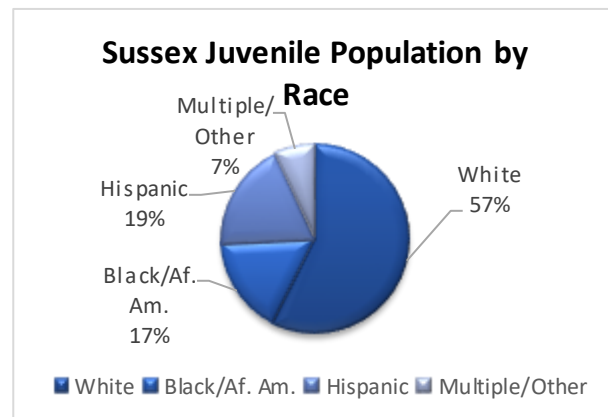
NCC Juvenile Population by Race



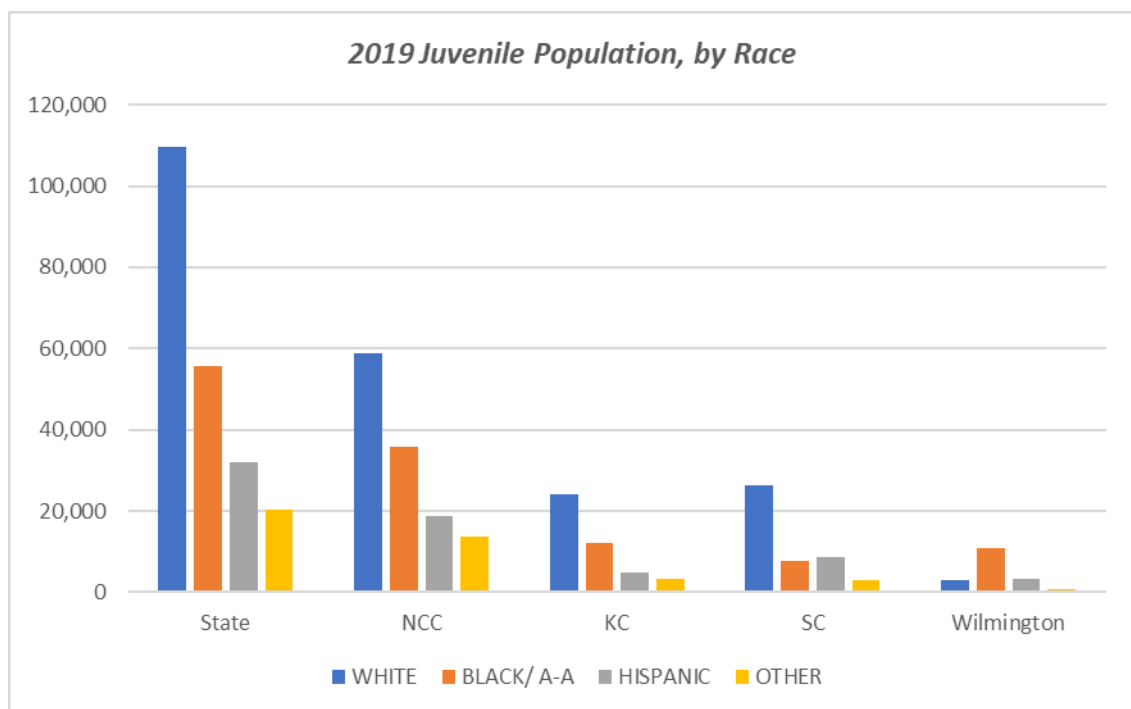
Kent County is located in the center of the state and in terms of population, is the smallest county in Delaware. The population of those aged 0-18 in Kent County in 2019 was 46,115, representing 20% of the population in this age range for the entire State of Delaware. The racial breakdown for juveniles in Kent County indicates that 55% (24,276) are White, 27% (12,138) are African American, 11% (4,729) are Hispanic, and 8% (3,442) represent multiple or other races.



Sussex County is the southernmost county in the State of Delaware and includes both rural communities and resort towns. The juvenile population for 2019 was approximately 48,375, which represents 21% of all juveniles in the state. The racial breakdown indicates that 58% (26,285) of Sussex juveniles are White, 17% (7,709) are African American, 19% (8,542) are Hispanic, and 7% (3,061) represent multiple or other races.



<i>2019 Juvenile Population, by Race</i>					
	<i>WHITE</i>	<i>BLACK/ A-A</i>	<i>HISPANIC</i>	<i>OTHER</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
NCC	58,937	35,950	18,822	13,816	127,525
KC	24,276	12,138	4,729	3,442	44,585
SC	26,285	7,709	8,542	3,061	45,597
State	109,498	55,797	32,037	20,319	217,651
<i>Wilmington</i>	<i>3,103</i>	<i>10,996</i>	<i>3298</i>	<i>818</i>	<i>18,215</i>



Analysis of Juvenile Crime Problems

The number of juveniles arrested in Delaware in 2019 totaled 2,963, a 3.13% increase from the 2018 total of 2,873 arrests. It is, however, a decrease of 25.35% from the 2015 total of 3,969 arrests. In 2019, the state had an arrest rate of 14.5 arrests per 1,000 juveniles.

<i>Total Juvenile Arrests, 2015 to 2019</i>					
	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>
Juvenile Arrests	3,969	3,722	3,344	2,873	2,963

The number of juveniles arrested in New Castle County in 2019 totaled 1,755, an increase (11.22%) from the 2018 total of 1,578 arrests. It is, however, a decrease of 24.84% from the 2015 total of 3,075 arrests. In 2019, the county had an arrest rate of 14.55 arrests per 1,000 juveniles.

The number of juveniles arrested in Kent County in 2019 totaled 641, a slight decrease (8.43%) from the 2018 total of 700 arrests. The 2019 total also represents a decrease of 24.77% from the 2015 total of 852 arrests. In 2019, the county had an arrest rate of 15.73% arrests per 1,000 juveniles, the highest juvenile arrest rate in the state.

The number of juveniles arrested in Sussex County in 2019 totaled 567, a 4.71% decrease from the 2018 total of 700 arrests. It is a decrease of 27.5% from the 2015 total of 782 arrests. In 2019, the state had an arrest rate of 13.41 arrests per 1,000 juveniles, the lowest juvenile arrest rate in the state.

<i>Juvenile Arrests by County, 2015 to 2019</i>					
	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>
NCC	2,335	2,126	1,867	1,578	1,755
KC	852	872	723	700	641
SC	782	724	754	595	567
State	3,969	3,722	3,344	2,873	2,963

Part I Juvenile Crime

Over the past five years, the annual average of juvenile arrests for all Part I crimes is 1,006. The number of juvenile arrests for Part I crime declined for several years in a row, but then increased by 4.5% from 2018 to 2019.

⁶ The Delaware Criminal Justice Information System (DELJIS).

The percentage of juvenile Part I arrests that are classified as violent decreased for three years from 2015-2017, but then increased in 2018 and 2019. In 2015, 32.5% of juvenile arrests for Part I crimes were violent. In 2019, it was 36.6%.

This is largely because juvenile arrests for Part I violent and property crimes have decreased since 2015, but at different rates. Property crime arrests decreased 32.74% and violent crime arrests decreased 19.35%,

There were 403 juvenile arrests for Part I violent crimes in 2015, and there were 325 in 2019. Meanwhile, there were 837 juvenile arrests for Part I property crimes in 2015, and 563 in 2019.

<i>Juvenile Arrests for Part I Offenses, 2015 to 2019</i>					
	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>
Violent	403	360	288	305	325
Property	837	731	671	545	563
Total Part I	1,240	1,091	959	850	888

Part I Violent Crime

Overall, juvenile arrests for Part I violent crimes have decreased since 2015, from 403 arrests to 325 arrests. However, they have increased from 288 in the lowest year, 2017, to 305 and 325 in 2018 & 2019 respectively.

Homicide and rape have decreased from 2015-2019, however homicide peaked in 2016 with 6 and rape in 2017 with 24. Robbery and aggravated assault have decreased from 2015-2019, but robbery peaked in 2016 with 121 and has increased from its low of 81 in 2017. Aggravated assault was its highest in 2015 at 266 and lowest in 2017 at 181. Since its low, it has increased to 202 in 2018 and 200 in 2019. Robbery and aggravated assault comprise the overwhelming majority of juvenile arrests for Part I violent crimes. In 2014, there were 111 juvenile arrests for robbery and 200 for aggravated assault. By contrast, there were 14 arrests for forcible rape and 0 arrests for homicide.

⁶ The Delaware Criminal Justice Information System (DELJIS).

<i>Juvenile Arrests for Part I Violent Crimes, 2015 to 2019</i>					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Homicide	1	6	2	2	0
Rape	20	20	24	14	14
Robbery	116	121	81	87	111
Aggravated Assault	266	213	181	202	200
Total Part I Violent	403	360	288	305	325

The table below breaks down the 2019 juvenile Part I violent crime arrests by county. Overall, 64.9% (compared with 70.2% in 2013) of Delaware's juvenile Part I violent crime arrests were in New Castle County. Kent County contributed 21.2% (compared with 17.4% in 2013) of the arrests and Sussex County contributed 13.9% (compared with 17.6% in 2013).

<i>Juvenile Arrests for Part I Violent Crimes, By County, 2019</i>				
	NCC	KC	SC	STATE TOTAL
Homicide	0	0	0	0
Rape	7	4	3	14
Robbery	83	21	7	111
Aggravated Assault	121	44	35	200
Total Part I Violent	211	69	45	325

The next two tables break out statewide juvenile arrest for Part I violent crimes by gender, from 2015 to 2019. Males accounted for the vast majority of the arrests. In 2019, males accounted for 85.0% of all juvenile arrests for Part I violent crimes. This includes 100% of rape arrests, 95% of robbery arrests, and 79% of aggravated assault arrests.

<i>MALE Juvenile Arrests for Part I Violent Crimes, 2015 to 2019</i>					
	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>
Homicide	1	5	2	2	0
Rape	19	20	24	12	14
Robbery	109	106	70	83	105
Aggravated Assault	209	158	134	135	158
Total Part I Violent	338	289	230	232	277

<i>FEMALE Juvenile Arrests for Part I Violent Crimes, 2015 to 2019</i>					
	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>
Homicide	0	1	0	0	0
Rape	1	0	0	2	0
Robbery	7	15	11	4	6
Aggravated Assault	57	55	47	67	42
Total Part I Violent	65	71	58	73	48

Part I Property Crime

The table below illustrates juvenile arrests for Part I Property Crime over the past 5 years. The arrest counts decreased 34.89% in 2015-2018, but slightly increased 3.3% from 2018-2019.

From 2015-2019, Burglary arrests decreased by 21.08%. Larceny Theft arrests decreased by 44.63% with no fluctuation. Arson fluctuated over the years, but overall decreased by 58.82%. Vehicle Theft is the only crime that steadily increased over the years by 150%.

<i>Juvenile Arrests for Part I Property Crimes, 2015 to 2019</i>					
	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>
Burglary	185	141	146	132	146
Larceny Theft	605	552	473	370	335
Vehicle Theft	30	34	34	41	75
Arson	17	4	18	2	7
Total Part I Property	837	731	671	545	563

The next two tables break out statewide juvenile arrest for Part I property crimes by gender, from 2015 to 2019. As with Part I violent crimes, males accounted for the majority of Part I property crime arrests. In 2019, males accounted for 76.6% of all juvenile arrests for Part I property crimes. This includes 89.7% of burglary arrests, 68.1% of larceny theft arrests, 86.7% of vehicle theft arrests, and 100% of arson arrests.

<i>MALE Juvenile Arrests for Part I Property Crimes, 2015 to 2019</i>					
	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>
Burglary	166	132	132	118	131
Larceny Theft	347	340	305	230	228
Vehicle Theft	26	30	34	37	65
Arson	14	4	18	2	7
Total Part I Property	553	506	489	387	431

<i>FEMALE Juvenile Arrests for Part I Property Crimes, 2015 to 2019</i>					
	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>
Burglary	19	9	14	14	15
Larceny Theft	258	212	168	140	107
Vehicle Theft	4	4	0	4	10
Arson	3	0	0	0	0
Total Part I Property	284	225	182	158	132

Part II Juvenile Crime

Part II crimes represent the largest portion of juvenile arrests. The data in the table below reflects juvenile arrests for some of the more serious Part II juvenile crimes for the years 2015 to 2019.

From 2015 to 2019, the juvenile arrests decreased among all of the listed Part II offenses, with the exception of Other Sexual Offenses and Driving Under the Influence. Other Sexual Offenses arrests increased by 25% and Driving Under the Influence arrests remained the same.

Arrests for Other Assaults decreased by 20.2%, Weapon Law Violation arrests by 31.8%, arrests for Drug Offenses by 38%, and Criminal Mischief arrests by 36.1%.

In the past year, from 2018 to 2019, there was a slight increase in juvenile arrests for Other Assaults (up by 5.9%), Criminal Mischief (up by 22.8%) and Driving Under the Influence (from 0 to 2 arrests).

Nevertheless, arrests for other offenses continued to decline from 2018 to 2019. Juvenile arrests for Other Sexual Offenses decreased by 28.6%, Weapons Law Violations by 27.7%, and Drug Offenses by 7.6%.

<i>Juvenile Arrests for Selected Part II Offenses, 2015 to 2019</i>					
	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>
Other Assaults	1,051	1,016	912	792	839
Other Sexual Offenses	16	25	30	28	20
Weapon Law Violations	88	101	81	83	60
Drugs Offenses	429	363	351	288	266
Driving Under Influence	2	0	0	0	2
Criminal Mischief	219	208	155	114	140
Total Part II Offenses	1,805	1,713	1,529	1,305	1,327

Priority Juvenile Justice Problems

A review of the data provided above, as well as information garnered from other sources indicates that serious crimes committed by juveniles had increased rather dramatically in Delaware since 2000. According to a document completed by Delaware's Statistical Analysis Center in January of 2009 Violent Crimes committed by juveniles increased by almost 32% between 2000 and 2007. Forcible sex offenses increased by 73%, weapons laws violations increased by 41% and most alarmingly, robberies by 107%. Also, *Wilmington Shootings 2007*,

(published annually by the Criminal Justice Council) reveals that approximately 25% of the known suspects in Wilmington's shootings are juveniles. Given these problems Delaware took the following steps.

- The Criminal Justice Council established the Gun Violence Committee to review gun crime issues involving both adults and juveniles.
- Family Court established a "Gun Court" calendar in April 2009 in New Castle County and has since expanded this statewide to include Kent and Sussex Counties.
- The Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition Sub-Committee approved concepts for JABG continuation funding to be used toward the Family Court Gun Court.

- The Juvenile Justice Advisory Group allocated funds towards Gun Programs with Title II funds to supplement programming initiatives

In recent years, Delaware's juvenile arrests have declined. There were 5,449 juvenile arrests in 2010, but only 4,303 in 2014, a decline of 21.0%. This declined even further to 2,963 arrests in 2019, a 31.14% decrease. However, juvenile arrests for Part I violent crimes increased 23.6% from 235 in 2010 to 267 in 2014, and again in 2019 to 325 (38.3%). Recent (2015 to present) juvenile justice efforts are detailed under the "Coordination of State Efforts" section below.

More recently through our RED efforts and recommendations of our statewide RED Assessment, findings show RED to be particularly pronounced for both serious crimes as well as very low level or nuisance crimes. The Juvenile Justice Advisory Group has committed to looking at programming opportunities for youth in high RED communities with the anticipation that this programming can help decrease nuisance crime arrests. Consistent with this commitment Delaware has begun tracking the race of the youth for whom services were provided. Since Delaware began tracking this data, 70-75% of the youths receiving services have been of a minority race.

The JJAG has developed and implemented a Juvenile Civil Citation Program in the state of Delaware to attempt to intercept youth at a very low level to prevent their arrest and entry into the justice system. This program was codified in 2016 due to its success.

In accordance with policies and regulations set forth by the OJJDP Act, the Criminal Justice Council will occasionally, but not less than annually, review its plan and submit to the OJJDP Administrator an analysis and evaluation of the effectiveness of the programs and activities carried out under the State Plan, and any modifications in the plan, including the survey of state and local needs, that it considers necessary. The data, progress information will be reported and recorded via the annual progress report and DCTAT.

FY2020 UPDATE

The State of Delaware implemented a Juvenile Civil Citation Program effective September 10, 2015. The initial program was utilized by School Resource Officers (SROs) as technology updates were completed to allow the full utilization by law enforcement professionals statewide. The full state implementation was effective in January 2016.

In 2018, eligibility was expanded to all misdemeanors, with the exception of any Title 21 misdemeanor; unlawful sexual contact in violation of § 767 of Title 11; and unlawful imprisonment second degree in violation of § 781 of Title 11. In 2020, COVID-19 presented unique challenges to the program; however, staff was able to adapt the program requirements to maintain the integrity of the program as well as the health and safety of the youth. The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on the number of referrals received. In Fiscal Year 2019 there were 400 eligible referrals and 279 (70%) successfully completed the program. In FY 2020, there were 364 eligible referrals and 350 (96%) successfully completed the program.

In addition, the JJAG released a solicitation for FY18 Title II funds targeting delinquency prevention programs to further address the statewide need for services for youth involved specifically in low level crimes. Three programs were awarded: Child Inc., YAP, and the YMCA. Details on these projects are below in the “Program Descriptions” sections. JJAG coordination with DYRS also remains ongoing to address a plan for youth involved with more serious crimes.

Coordination of State Efforts

The State of Delaware has the benefit of being a small state with easily accessible stakeholders and key players in the youth justice arena. In addition to the membership of the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group, the State Administering Agency, the Criminal Justice Council, has a composition that includes key decision-makers in both government and the community. This access serves to assist with easing any burdens that may occur when trying to coordinate efforts seeking the improvement of the juvenile justice system.

Currently Delaware is under the stewardship of Governor John Carney. Governor Carney previously served as Lieutenant Governor, and Congressman for the State. In both capacities Governor Carney was very active in affairs related to juvenile justice and policies to protect the children of Delaware. Based on his institutional knowledge of existing systems and policies impacting the lives of juveniles Mr. Carney has identified justice reform, including juvenile justice reform as priority areas for his administration. Mr. Carney immediately began a process to re-authorize the Delaware Juvenile Justice Advisory Group. This task was executed via the Executive Order 11, signed on July 12, 2017. The re-establishment of the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group with new membership is Delaware’s approach to improved coordination and joint decision making as the appointees represent key stakeholders and interested community members. Staff of the Delaware Criminal Justice Council provide direct staff support to the Chair and members of the JJAG. This makes a seamless process and flow of information used to develop the State Plan. This process also ensures the JJAG has access to the most recent data

and research findings regarding programs funded with Title II funds. To this point challenges have been minimal as the JJAG was recently seated and the Governor is still finalizing the final two appointments to the committee.

Delaware assures the coordination and maximum utilization of existing juvenile delinquency programs, programs operated by public and private agencies and organizations, and other related programs (such as education, special education, recreation, health, and welfare programs) in the state during the development of our plan.

Delaware assures the capacity to provide adequate training, research, and evaluation through the existence of the Delaware Statistical Analysis Center (DEL-SAC). The Delaware Statistical Analysis Center provides the Governor, Legislature, and Criminal Justice Agencies with a capability for objective research analysis, and projections relating to criminal justice issues in order to improve the effectiveness of policy making, program development, planning, and reporting as delineated in Chapter 89 sections 8901-8905 of Delaware Code. Perform prison population projections; perform evaluation/assessments of sentencing initiatives and proposed laws per HB 300 section 71; conduct studies and forecast of juvenile crime and institutional population; and perform data collection and evaluation of anti-drug abuse and violent crime initiatives.

1. Civil Citation

Since 2010, that State of Delaware has convened work groups with statewide representatives involved in juvenile justice to look at alternative methods of arrest for low level first-time misdemeanor juveniles. Delaware's Juvenile Civil Citation model was created to address juvenile first misdemeanor offense violations for the charges, and local and town ordinances similar to Disorderly Conduct, Loitering, Shoplifting, Title IV Alcohol Offenses (underage consumption and possession), Possession of Marijuana (less than one ounce), and Criminal Trespass III. In CY-2011, there were 998 youth arrested with one of these or similar charges, and 565 youth in CY- 2013. The project purpose is to try to prevent further delinquency, and to ensure that the youth's offense is appropriately addressed without creating a criminal record. This will allow juveniles the opportunity to be held accountable for their actions without limiting future growth and success. Participating youth will be given the opportunity to have intervention services at pre-arrest stage of delinquency. Research has shown that diverting first-time juvenile misdemeanants through Civil Citation saves significant dollars that would otherwise be spent if there was an arrest and requirement to go through a formal delinquency processing. The developed model utilizes much of the existing state's juvenile justice system tools, with only the creation of a Juvenile Civil Citation Coordinator position to encourage law enforcement buy-in, and to track and analyze data of youth progress and completion of the program.

This project serves to provide an alternative to arrest for very low-level youth offenders. It allows police officer to opt to avoid an arrest altogether by instead referring youth to the Civil Citation program. After an assessment, further treatment or referrals will be recommended. Program participation is a brief approximate 90-day period with 30day extensions available as needed. This is meant to assist with preventing unnecessary youth contact with the juvenile justice system while still providing consequences for delinquent behavior.

2. Prevention and Behavioral Health Afterschool/Summer Programming

In FY2014, the Delaware Criminal Justice Council partnered with the Division of Prevention and Behavioral Health to administer and monitor 2.5 million in Youth Suicide Prevention state funding. The funding resulted in part from a recommendation of the report published by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention on a cluster of juvenile committed suicides that occurred in Kent and Sussex Co, DE in 2011-2012. The CDC report noted missing gaps in positive activities and safe havens after-school and in the summer to enrich and support well-being and development of middle school and high school youth. The initiative to support positive prevention activities for youth was part of Governor Jack Markell's FY 14 Budget proposal to address the growing need for prevention services for youth statewide.

In 2014, 2015, and 2016, a diverse group of projects were established and awarded to 12 service providers all of whom incorporated Evidence Based Programs. Youth engaged in academics, exposure to nature, music and the arts, bullying, suicide and pregnancy prevention programming, sports and athletics, healthy living, life skills, and self-esteem building. Since inception, over 3,500 youth statewide have received services under this project. This funding continues to provide resources to diverse, evidence-based projects. A new group of projects has recently been awarded for the 2022 state fiscal year.

3. Second Chance Reentry

In 2017, the State of Delaware DSCYF DYRS was awarded a grant to ensure quality assurance of the MPACT tool. This project concluded in 2019.

YRS contracted with a Juvenile Justice Statewide Re-entry Improvement Coordinator to convene a workgroup of key stakeholders of the Juvenile Justice Collaborative to address the significant barriers to improving youth outcomes including: insufficient fidelity to the research when implementing research-based improvement strategies; limited collaboration across government agencies, service systems, and state/local lines; and a lack of data to track and measure progress and hold agencies and providers accountable for results

As a result of this grant, all data for every question and answer on the MPACT is stored in backend fields and data on risk level, criminogenic needs and protective factors is stored on front-facing fields for staff to view at the client and case level. The integration of the MPACT into FOCUS has allowed DYRS to build reports in FOCUS that incorporate results from an MPACT and link those results to a specific client and case plan. A completed MPACT also produces several reports on a youth, including an

individual report, needs report and trauma report. This assists in collaborative planning for a youth.

Another piece of functionality that has begun development since go-live is the collection of production data to inform the interrater reliability module which is included with this version of the MPACT software. This module is used as a training tool to evaluate the reliability of responses selected by the Community Service staff and highlights questions which may be causing rater confusion as evidence by either a lack of consensus on an answer or large percentage of staff responding to a question with an incorrect answer per the training case scenario. Interrater reliability training will be critical to ensure the data being collected is accurate which will support future research and validation of the MPACT.

4. Smart on Juvenile Justice: Enhancing Access

As a recipient of the *FY 2015 Smart on Juvenile Justice: Enhancing Youth Access to Justice Reform Planning Grant*; *FY 2016 Smart on Juvenile Justice: Enhancing Youth Access to Justice Reform Implementation Grant*; and *Smart on Juvenile Justice: Statewide Juvenile Justice Reform Planning Grant*, Delaware, through its Criminal Justice Council (“CJC”), convened key juvenile justice stakeholders to form the Smart on Juvenile Justice Access Committee (“SJJAC”). The SJJAC includes representatives from: the Office of Defense Services (“ODS”), the Family Court, the Department of Services for Children, Youth, and their Families (“DSCYF”), the Department of Education, the Department of Justice (“DOJ”), policymakers, the Delaware State Bar Association (“DSBA”), local law schools, private law firms, and community advocates. This committee is a strategic planning group with the goal to plan and implement statewide system reform in relation to youth access to indigent services.

The overall goal of SJJAC is to improve the quality of and access to juvenile indigent defense in Delaware. The large working body of SJJAC convenes quarterly to develop educational programs on adolescent development, trauma-informed care, and other topics that would enhance the effective assistance of counsel for public defenders in the state, as well as endeavors to expand indigent services for juveniles by encouraging law school clinics, bar associations, public defenders, and private attorneys to partner with service providers to facilitate clients’ access to legal services for youth to address employment, education, housing, health care, record expungement, and reentry or aftercare needs. SJJAC also convened a diverse committee to develop and finalize comprehensive statewide indigent defense system strategic plans to decrease waiver of counsel, increase representation at detention hearings, establish post-disposition legal services addressing collateral consequences, reduce disproportionate minority confinement, institutionalize specialized juvenile defense practice and training programs, and examine state policies for transferring youth to adult court in light of the latest research on adolescent development.

FY2020 UPDATE

1. Civil Citation

The State of Delaware has implemented a Juvenile Civil Citation Program effective September 10, 2015. The initial program was utilized by School Resource Officers (SROs) as technology updates were completed to allow the full utilization by law enforcement professionals statewide. The full state implementation was effective in January 2016. Thus far, the program has allowed numerous first-time offenders to avoid arrest.

In 2015, the State of Delaware sent a multi-disciplinary delegation to Florida to review their civil citation process and to shadow their staff. In addition, The Delaware Kids' Caucus, a group of legislators committed to children's issues, met in March of 2016 to discuss issues impacting children in the delinquency and criminal justice systems and future legislative initiatives to combat these issues. Members of the Kids' Caucus were particularly interested in codifying the pilot Civil Citation Program.

The Department of Services of Children, Youth, and Their Families, Youth Rehabilitative Services Division oversees the DSCYF-YRS Juvenile Civil Citation Program. The most updated description of the program is a statewide civil alternative to the formal arrest and criminal prosecution of low-risk youth under age 18 who commit program eligible misdemeanor offenses. Its primary purpose is to prevent further delinquency, and appropriately address youth offenses without creating a criminal record or court intervention. The program offers law enforcement the option of issuing the youth a civil citation in lieu of arrest. Without this program, these youth would

otherwise formally interact with the state's juvenile justice system. Historically, diversion programs have shown to be effective in improving the low-risk youths' long-term outcomes; including improved educational attainment and behavioral health, strengthened family functioning, and greater skill building development. The program was initially funded by a Title II Formula Block grant, but was codified in 2016 due to its success.

Juvenile Civil Citation is a community-based program that provides swift, appropriate consequences for youth with eligible minor misdemeanor delinquent acts. The program holds youth accountable in a proportional manner, helps families identify and address youth needs through referrals and skills development, diverts youth from the Juvenile Justice system, prevents youth from having a criminal history, and promotes public safety by allowing law enforcement to focus on serious and violent offenders. Youth are eligible if they are under 18 years of age and committed an eligible misdemeanor offense. This originally included seven misdemeanors. However, in 2018 eligibility was expanded to all misdemeanors, with the exception of any Title 21 misdemeanor; unlawful sexual contact in violation of § 767 of Title 11; and unlawful imprisonment second degree in violation of § 781 of Title 11. The youth also may not have any prior criminal adjudication; prior referral to the Juvenile Offender Civil Citation; or prior referral to any other diversion program, unless more than 1 year has elapsed since the first referral and the prior referral was for a different offense. Both the youth and their parents/guardians must agree to the program requirements. These program

requirements include a complete formal needs assessment, five hours of community service, restitution (if applicable), and completion of a Community Impact Statement. However, failure to complete the program requirements, or committing a delinquent act, results in formal court processing of the civilly cited offense.

COVID-19 presented unique challenges to the program; however, staff was able to adapt the program requirements to maintain the integrity of the program as well as the health and safety of the youth. Due to COVID-19, the required five (5) hours of community service was excluded, and an alternative written assignment was required. This written assignment supports DSCYF's adopted philosophy of balance and restorative justice. It is also separate from the required Community Impact Statement.

The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on the number of referrals received. In Fiscal Year 2019 there were 400 eligible referrals and 279 (70%) successfully completed the program. In FY 2020, there were 364 eligible referrals and 350 (96%) successfully completed the program.

2. Prevention and Behavioral Health Afterschool/Summer Programming

The Criminal Justice continued to partner with the Department of Services for Children, Youth and their Families serving thousands of juveniles throughout the State of Delaware. Additional agencies have been included in the recent rounds of funding to support a reading component in several of the programs as well as fund additional statewide resources overall.

3. Second Chance Reentry

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YRS contracted with a Juvenile Justice Statewide Re-entry Improvement Coordinator to convene a workgroup of key stakeholders of the Juvenile Justice Collaborative to address the significant barriers to improving youth outcomes including: insufficient fidelity to the research when implementing research-based improvement strategies; limited collaboration across government agencies, service systems, and state/local lines; and a lack of data to track and measure progress and hold agencies and providers accountable for results

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The overall goal of SJJAC is to improve the quality of and access to juvenile indigent defense in Delaware. The large working body of SJJAC convenes quarterly to develop educational programs on adolescent development, trauma-informed care, and other topics that would enhance the effective assistance of counsel for public defenders in the state, as well as endeavors to expand indigent services for juveniles by encouraging law school clinics, bar associations, public defenders, and private attorneys to partner with service providers to facilitate clients’ access to legal services for youth to address employment, education, housing, health care, record expungement, and reentry or aftercare needs. SJJAC also convened a diverse committee to develop and finalize comprehensive statewide indigent defense system strategic plans to decrease waiver of counsel, increase representation at detention hearings, establish post-disposition legal services addressing collateral consequences, reduce disproportionate minority confinement, institutionalize specialized juvenile defense practice and training programs, and examine state policies for transferring youth to adult court in light of the latest research on adolescent development.

Two juvenile defenders were hired, and vertical representation has now been implemented in all three counties, with NCC being the last county to implement it on May 1, 2017. The Juvenile Training and Immersion Program (JTIP) has been adopted and implemented with quarterly trainings. Five additional Delaware trainers were JTIP certified at a training at Delaware Law School held July 12-14, 2017.

On January 17, 2017, ODS hired a Juvenile Justice Specialist. She then was transferred to a full-time position within ODS. On April 3, 2017, a replacement Juvenile Justice Specialist was hired, however she transitioned out of the grant funded and into a full-time role on February 1, 2019. Given the fact that the grant money allocated for the contractual attorney was scheduled to be exhausted and the grant was coming to a close, another Juvenile Justice Specialist contractual attorney was not hired. However, the previous Juvenile Justice Specialist continues to perform the duties she did under the grant, along with handling other juvenile delinquency matters. The Juvenile Justice Specialist worked with the Director of Training to plan the 4th Annual Delaware Juvenile Justice Summit on September 6, 2019 and created a resource page link for materials from the summit for attendees to access. The summit was entitled: The Capacity to Change – Children and Juvenile Justice Reform – An Opportunity for Second Chances. The theme of the conference was to highlight the reform efforts Delaware made, but also examine areas where Delaware still needs to focus its efforts. Over 150 attendees registered for the conference.

An expungement post-dispositional coordinator was hired, and 3 Delaware Law School student interns were recruited to assist on post-disposition matters. These students, along with the Expungement/Post-Disposition Coordinator met with clients in secure placements on a regular basis and took appropriate action as needed, including assistance with modifications or corrections to sentences, school re-entry and referrals to re-entry, and other community programs. Multiple Expungement Clinics were held throughout the grant.

FY 2018-2020 Program Descriptions

FY 2018-2020 Plan

A. State Program Designator: I

B. Title “Planning & Administration”

C. Standard Program Area: 28

D. Program Problem Statement:

In Delaware, the Juvenile Justice system is complex and requires proper planning and administration to adhere to the mandates of the Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention Act.

E. Program Goals:

To maintain a Juvenile Justice Unit within the Criminal Justice Council consisting of the Juvenile Justice Specialist and the Compliance Monitor:

1. To Complete three-year plans and updates to OJJDP
2. Act as a liaison between OJJDP and the State of Delaware
3. Provide information for policy makers such as the JJAG, Legislators, Service Providers, and the Criminal Justice Council in Delaware.
4. Monitor for compliance with the JJDP Act

F. Program Objectives and Performance Indicators:

The Juvenile Justice Unit will submit all plans, reports and material to OJJDP, monitor for compliance with the JJDP Act, and administer all Formula funds under federal guidelines.

Performance Indicator: The FY 2018-2020 plan and subsequent updates will be submitted and DE will remain in compliance and receive 100% of federal juvenile justice funds.

G. Summary of Activities Planned and Services Provided:

- Providing staff support to the planning efforts of the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group and its functions.
- Drafting the JJDP FY 2021 Three Year Plan and all plan updates.
- Ensuring the implementation of and remaining in compliance with the above plans.
- Ensuring that the State of Delaware is in compliance with the JJDP mandates.
- Acting as a liaison between the State of Delaware and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, other related persons, and agencies.
- Providing technical assistance to state level agencies.
- Continue to focus on the issue of overrepresentation of minority juveniles in secure confinement in Delaware.
- Addressing any issues pertaining to the four core JJDP Act requirements.
- Completing all federal reporting requirements.
- Conducting quarterly monitoring visits and reports for all JJDP act subgrants.
- Providing technical assistance to JJDP funded programs.
- Conducting annual monitoring and inspection of all secure lockups in the State of Delaware.
- Completing the annual juvenile compliance monitoring reports.
- Providing technical assistance to state level agencies that hold juveniles to ensure compliance with the JJDP Act Core requirements.

OJJDP Performance Measures

#	OUTPUT MEASURE	OBJECTIVE	DEFINITION	REPORTING FORMAT
1	FG funds awarded for P & A	Increase organizational capacity	The amount of Formula Grants funds in whole dollars that are awarded for planning and administration during the reporting period. Program records are the preferred data source.	FG funds awarded to program for services
2	# of subgrants awarded	Improve planning and development	The number of subgrants awarded during the reporting period.	Number of subgrants
3	Number of SAG committee and subcommittee meetings staffed	Improve planning and development	The number of SAG committee and subcommittee meetings staffed during the reporting period.	Number of SAG meetings staffed

#	OUTCOME MEASURE	OBJECTIVE	DEFINITION	REPORTING FORMAT	REPORTING TERM
					ANNUAL
1	Number and percent of programs funded directly in line with the 3-year Plan	Improve planning and administration	Number and percent of programs funded in the reporting period that directly support the 3-year Plan.	A. Number of funded programs that support the 3-year Plan B. Number of programs funded C. Percent (A/B)	X
2	Number and percent of FG programs evaluated	Improve planning and administration	Number and percent of programs funded in the reporting period that were subjected to an outcome evaluation.	A. Number of funded programs that were evaluated B. Number of funded programs C. Percent (A/B)	X

H. Budget

JJDP Funds		State/Local Funds	
FY 18	\$40,334	FY 18	\$40,334
FY 19	\$40,000	FY 19	\$40,000
FY 20	\$42,720	FY 20	\$42,720
TOTAL:	\$123,054	TOTAL:	\$123,054

Planning & Administration Program - \$40,000.00				
Applicant	Title	Description	Year	Amount
Criminal Justice Council	Planning & Administration	The goal is maintain full compliance with the JJDP and receive 100% of federal JJ Funds	On-Going	\$40,000.00
TOTAL:				\$40,000.00

FY2020 UPDATE

- A. State Program Designator: I**
B. Title “Planning & Administration”
C. Standard Program Area: 28
D. Program Problem Statement:

In Delaware, the Juvenile Justice system is complex and requires proper planning and administration to adhere to the mandates of the Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention Act.

E. Program Goals:

To maintain a Juvenile Justice Unit within the Criminal Justice Council consisting of the Juvenile Justice Specialist and the Compliance Monitor:

1. To Complete three-year plans and updates to OJJDP
2. Act as a liaison between OJJDP and the State of Delaware
3. Provide information for policy makers such as the JJAG, Legislators, Service Providers, and the Criminal Justice Council in Delaware.
4. Monitor for compliance with the JJDP Act

F. Program Objectives and Performance Indicators:

The Juvenile Justice Unit will submit all plans, reports, and material to OJJDP, monitor for compliance with the JJDP Act, and administer all Formula funds under federal guidelines.

Performance Indicator: The FY 2020 plan will be submitted and DE will remain in compliance and receive 100% of federal juvenile justice funds.

G. Summary of Activities Planned and Services Provided:

- Providing staff support to the planning efforts of the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group and its functions.
- Drafting the JJDP FY 2020 Plan Update.
- Ensuring the implementation of and remaining in compliance with the above plans.
- Ensuring that the State of Delaware is in compliance with the JJDP mandates.

FY 2018-2020 Plan

- A. State Program Designator: II**
B. Title: “SAG Allocation”
C. Standard Program Area: 32
D. Program Problem Statement:

The State Advisory Group (SAG) or the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG) continues to recognize the need to educate state juvenile justice professionals, legislators, and the General Public.

E. Program Goals:

To use a combination of SAG funds and juvenile justice program funds to provide the SAG with the necessary support to research, develop, implement, and administer programming that will benefit the juvenile justice system in Delaware.

F. Program Objectives and Performance Indicators:

To increase awareness in the juvenile justice system.

Performance Indicator: Report to Governor, Legislature & Publication and Distribution of Position papers.

G. Summary of Activities Planned and Services Provided:

- The Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG) reviews data from the State of Delaware's Three-Year Plan and Plan Updates. This data is used to develop a problem statement that will be addressed through the appropriate prevention program.
- Based on the available data, the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group approves the Prevention Activity that will be funded.
- The Juvenile Justice Specialist develops a Request For Proposals (RFP) that is approved by the JJAG. Private, Non-Profit, and State agencies are eligible to apply for Formula Block Grant Activities.
- The RFP is advertised in a statewide newspaper, the *Delaware News Journal* and a downstate newspaper, the *Delaware Capitol Review*. The Criminal Justice Council also sends a copy of the RFP to the mailing list it maintains of people and agencies involved in juvenile justice related activities and announces it on its twitter.
- Interested parties submit Concept Papers that outlines their proposal. The Concept Paper includes a budget, goals, and objectives. All completed proposals are returned to the CJC.
- The Criminal Justice Council's Deputy Director, Accountant, Programmatic Monitor, and Juvenile Justice Specialist individually review the Concept Papers, and the Concept Papers are scored.
- Criminal Justice Council Staff meets to discuss the Concept Papers and draft Staff Recommendations for the JJAG.
- The Juvenile Justice Specialist provides the staff recommendations and copies of the Concept Papers to the JJAG for review prior to the next meeting.
- At the meeting, the JJAG approves or modifies the staff recommendations and the programs are then awarded accordingly.
- The Juvenile Justice Specialist presents the Committee recommendations to the Criminal Justice Council Board for review and approval. The programs are then awarded accordingly.
- The Juvenile Justice Advisory Group will have the ability to review progress and accomplishment of programs funded under the Title II Award.
- The Juvenile Justice Advisory Group annually provides recommendations to Governor and the Criminal Justice Council regarding OJJDP Act compliance with the composition of the JJAG and the Core Requirements of the legislation.

OJJDP Performance Measures

#	OUTPUT MEASURE	OBJECTIVE	DEFINITION	REPORTING FORMAT
1	Number of SAG committee meetings held	Improve planning and development	The number of State Advisory Group (SAG) committee meetings held during the reporting period. Committee meeting documentation or minutes are the preferred data sources.	Number of SAG committee meetings
2	NUMBER OF GRANTS FUNDED WITH FORMULA GRANTS FUNDS	Improve planning and development	The number of grants funded with Formula Grants funds during the reporting period.	Number of grants funded
3	NUMBER OF GRANT	Improve planning and	The number of grant applications reviewed and commented on to guide the development of juvenile justice programming in the	Number of grant applications reviewed

#	OUTPUT MEASURE	OBJECTIVE	DEFINITION	REPORTING FORMAT
	APPLICATIONS REVIEWED AND COMMENTED ON	development	state.	

#	OUTCOME MEASURE	OBJECTIVE	DEFINITION	REPORTING FORMAT	REPORTING TERM
					ANNUAL
1	NUMBER AND PERCENT OF PLAN RECOMMENDATIONS IMPLEMENTED	Improve the management of the state's JJDP Program	Number and percent of SAG recommendations for the state Plan implemented during the reporting period. Committee meeting minutes is the preferred data source.	A. Number of recommendations implemented B. Number of recommendations C. Percent (A/B)	
2	Number of FG-funded programs sustained after 3 years	Improve the management of the state's JJDP Program	Number of FG funded programs sustained through other funds at the end of the 3 -year grant funding cycle.	Number of FG funded programs sustained	X

H. Budget

JJDP Funds		State/Local Funds	
FY 18	\$20,000	FY 18	\$0
FY 19	\$20,000	FY 19	\$0
FY 20	\$20,000	FY 20	\$0
TOTAL:	\$60,000	TOTAL:	\$0

State Advisory Group Allocation - \$20,000.00				
Applicant	Title	Description	Year	Amount
Criminal Justice Council	SAG Allocation	To maintain the State Advisory Group and its functions	On-Going	\$20,000
TOTAL:				\$20,000

FY2020 UPDATE

- A. State Program Designator: II
- B. Title: "SAG Allocation"
- C. Standard Program Area: 32
- D. Program Problem Statement:

The State Advisory Group (SAG) or the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG) continues to recognize the need to educate state juvenile justice professionals, legislators, and the General Public.

E. Program Goals:

To use a combination of SAG funds and juvenile justice program funds to provide the SAG with the necessary support to research, develop, implement, and administer programming that will benefit the juvenile justice system in Delaware.

F. Program Objectives and Performance Indicators:

To increase awareness in the juvenile justice system.

Performance Indicator: Report to Governor, Legislature & Publication and Distribution of Position papers.

G. Summary of Activities Planned and Services Provided:

- Meetings and trainings will be scheduled and held to provide SAG members with the opportunity to review, evaluate, and discuss issues related to the juvenile justice system.
- Identify opportunities and seek regular input from juveniles currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system.
- Annual plans and plan updates will be discussed and approved by the JJAG.
- All subgrants will be selected and approved by the JJAG.
- Issues pertaining to Racial & Ethnic Disparities will be discussed and reviewed by the JJAG.
- An annual report to the Governor and the Legislature will be developed and disseminated by the JJAG.
- JJAG members will continue to participate in national conferences and trainings and attend the National Coalition for Juvenile Justice Meetings.

FY 2018-2020 Plan – Continuation from FY 15-17 Plan

A. State Program Designator: IV

B. Title: Continuation “RED Coordinator/Compliance Monitor”

C. Standard Program Area: 21/19– RED/Compliance Monitoring

D. Program Problem Statement:

For purposes of the JJDP ACT of 2018 requirement, Delaware’s efforts at reducing RED in the intervention phase and begin to engage in Evaluation and Monitoring, a RED State Coordinator is needed. In addition, the RED coordinator will be responsible for ensuring the state remains in compliance with the other 3 core protections as well.

NOTE: This program is a continuation program from FY 18.

E. Program Goals:

1. The RED Coordinator/Compliance Monitor is responsible for collecting pertinent data and comprising the RED annual report.
2. The RED Coordinator/Compliance Monitor will collaborate with other agencies and groups who are affiliated with RED.
3. Based on data collection and analysis, the RED Coordinator/Compliance Monitor will recommend action steps for Delaware to address RED.
4. The RED Coordinator/Compliance Monitor will also conduct compliance monitoring statewide to ensure the State of DE remains in compliance with all 4 core protections of the JJDP Act.

F. Program Objectives and Performance Indicators:

1. Coordinate sub-committee members and schedule meetings
2. Providing agendas and presenting all RED related activities to the state advisory group, JJAG.
3. Communicate all activities and collaborative efforts to all sub-committee members.
4. Conduct compliance monitoring site visits with sites listed on the compliance universe to ensure continued compliance with the JJDP Act.

G. Summary of Activities Planned and Services Provided:

- i. Facilitate progress and initial implementation phase of the RED assessment.
- ii. Continue to work with the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group by providing updated available data on all relative issues.
- iii. Coordinate with the Juvenile Justice Specialist an outline of what the assessment will focus on.
- iv. Provide staff support to the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group as well as the RED Subcommittee.
- v. Continue to monitor the universe annually to ensure maintained compliance with the JJDP Act

OJJDP Performance Measures

#	OUTPUT MEASURE	OBJECTIVE	DEFINITION	REPORTING FORMAT
1	FG FUNDS AWARDED (FOR JJ SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT)	Increase organizational capacity	The amount of Formula Grants funds in whole dollars that are awarded to initiatives to improve juvenile justice system improvement practices, policies, or procedures on a system-wide basis during the reporting period. Program records are the preferred data source.	FG funds awarded to program for services
2	Number of process evaluations conducted	Improve program activities	Process evaluation focuses on how a program was implemented and operates. It identifies the procedures undertaken and the decisions made in developing the program. It describes how the program operates, the services it delivers, and the functions it carries out. Like monitoring evaluation, process evaluation addresses whether the program was implemented and is providing services as intended.	Number of evaluations conducted
3	Number of impact or outcome evaluations conducted	Improve program activities	Impact or outcome evaluations that focus on the broad, long-term impacts or results of program activities. They measure both the short-term and long-term effectiveness of program services on the youth, system, or community.	Number of evaluations conducted

#	OUTCOME MEASURE	OBJECTIVE	DEFINITION	REPORTING FORMAT	REPORTING TERM
1	Number and percent of programs evaluated as effective	Improve system effectiveness	Number and percent of programs funded in the reporting period that were found to be successful through an outcome evaluation.	A. Number of funded programs that were successful B. Number of funded programs C. A/B	X
2	Number of programs modified based on evaluation/research study results	Increase system effectiveness	Number of program modifications made due to the results of evaluations/research studies.	Number of program modifications	

#	OUTPUT MEASURE	OBJECTIVE	DEFINITION	REPORTING FORMAT
1	Number of FTEs funded with FG \$	Increase organization al/system capacity	The number of DMC Coordinators funded with FG funds, as measured through the number of Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs), working on DMC at the state or local levels during the reporting period. To calculate FTE, divide the number of staff hours used by the program by 2080.	Number of Full-Time Equivalent DMC Coordinators paid with FG \$
2	<u>+ NUMBER OF PROGRAMS IMPLEMENTED</u>	Increase organization al/system capacity	This number is provided by the state agency only and should present an aggregate of all DMC-related programs implemented. The number of state programs in operation at the state and local levels during the reporting period. FG files are the preferred data source.	Number of DMC-related programs in operation during the reporting period
3	Number and percent of program staff trained	Increase organization al/system capacity	The number and percent of program staff who are trained on DMC-related issues such as improving staff's understanding of cultural differences, cultural context, cultural diversity, cultural awareness, bias, multicultural workplaces, etc. during the reporting period. Program staff includes full and part-time employees and/or volunteers. The number is the raw number of staff who receive any formal training relevant to the program or their position as program or state-level staff. Include any training from any source or medium received during the reporting period as long as receipt can be verified. Training does not have to have been completed during the reporting period. To get the percent divide the raw number by the total number of program staff. Training records are the preferred data source.	A. Number of staff who participated in training B. Total number of program staff C. Percent (A/B)
4	Number of hours of program staff training provided	Increase organization al/system capacity	The number of DMC-related training hours provided to program staff during the reporting period of the program. Training includes in-house and external trainings, conducted and available to staff.	Number of DMC-related hours of training provided to staff
5	Number of <u>non-program</u> personnel trained	Increase organization al/system capacity	The number of non-program people who are trained on DMC-related issues such as improving understanding of cultural differences, cultural context, cultural diversity, cultural awareness, bias, multicultural workplaces, etc. during the reporting period. The number is the raw number of non-program people from law enforcement, courts, other related agencies, or community members who participate in training, conferences, or workshops. Although DMC program staff may also participate in such training (e.g., statewide or local DMC conferences) do not count them here. Count them under #4.	Number of non-program people who participated in training
6	Number of hours of <u>non-program</u> personnel training provided	Increase organization al/system capacity	The number of DMC-related training hours provided to non-program people during the reporting period. Include DMC training, conferences, and workshops conducted not just for DMC program staff only but for juvenile justice system personnel at large (e.g. law enforcement, court, etc.), and other related agencies and community members.	Number of DMC-related hours of training provided to non-program personnel
7	Number of program materials developed	Increase organization al/system capacity	The number of DMC-related materials developed during the reporting period. Include only substantive materials such as cultural competency or DMC curricula, brochures, videos about DMC, etc. Do not include program advertisements or administrative forms such as sign-in sheets or client tracking forms. Count the number of pieces developed.	Number of program materials developed during reporting period
8	<u>+ NUMBER OF PROGRAM YOUTH SERVED</u>	Improve program activities	An unduplicated count of the number of youth served by the program during the reporting period. Definition of the number of youth served for a reporting period is the number of program youth carried over from previous reporting period, plus new admissions during the reporting period. In calculating the 3-year summary, the total number of youth served is the number of participants carried over from the year previous to the first fiscal year, plus all new admissions during the 3 reporting fiscal years. Program records are the preferred data source.	Number of program youth carried over from the previous reporting period, plus new admissions during the reporting period.

#	OUTPUT MEASURE	OBJECTIVE	DEFINITION	REPORTING FORMAT
9	Number of service hours completed	Improve program activities	The number of hours of service completed by program youth during the reporting period. Service is any explicit activity (such as program contact, counseling sessions, course curriculum, community service, etc.) delivered by program staff or other professionals dedicated to completing the program requirements. Program records are the preferred data source.	Total number of program youth service hours
10	Average length of stay in program	Improve program efficiency	The average length of time (in days) clients remain in the program. Include data for clients who both complete program requirements prior to program exit and those that do not. Program records are the preferred data source.	A. Total number of days between intake and program exit across all clients served B. Number of cases closed C. A/B
11	Number of planning activities conducted	Improve planning and development	The number of DMC-related planning activities undertaken during the reporting period. Activities include number of Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) developed, number of DMC Subcommittee meetings held, etc.	Number of planning activities undertaken
12	Number of assessment studies conducted	Improve planning and development	The number of DMC assessment studies undertaken during the reporting period to determine factors contributing to DMC.	Number of assessment studies undertaken
13	Number of data improvement projects implemented	Improve planning and development	The number of data improvement projects funded at the state or local levels specifically to improve the quality and completeness of DMC data.	Number of projects funded during the reporting period
14	Number of objective decision-making tools developed	Improve planning and development	Report whether any objective decision-making tools were developed, such as detention risk, risk assessment, needs assessment, mental health assessment were developed to determine the supervision needs of the youth.	Number of tools developed
15	Number of program/agency policies or procedures created, amended, or rescinded	Improve planning and development	The number of DMC-related policies or procedures created, amended or rescinded during the reporting period. Policies or procedures can be developed at the state or local levels. A policy is a plan or specific course of action that guides the general goals and directives of the program or agency. Include policies that are either relevant to the topic area of the program or policies that affect program operations.	Number of program/agency policies or procedures created, amended, or rescinded

A. Budget

JJDP Funds		State/Local Funds	
FY 18	\$70,000	FY 18	\$0
FY 19	\$70,000	FY 19	\$0
FY 20	\$70,000	FY 20	\$0

TOTAL:	\$210,000	TOTAL:	\$0
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Disproportionate Minority Contact Program - \$50,000.00				
Applicant	Title	Description	Year	Amount
Criminal Justice Council	RED Coordinator/Compliance Monitor		On-Going	\$70,000
TOTAL:				\$70,000

FY2020 UPDATE

After Phil Saggione, resigned the position July of 2017, a statewide hiring freeze prevented the CJC from filling this position. Cliffvon Howell (the previous JJ Specialist) provided the services and duties of the Compliance Monitor and DMC Coordinator while the position was vacant. The CJC was notified that the agency was granted permission to fill the position beginning 11/20/17. In anticipation of the notice, CJC staff collected the resumes of several potential candidates. In February of 2018, Jared Morris was hired as the Compliance Monitor. He was active in this position until May of 2020. The new JJ Specialist, Monica Celli, has been working with a CJC Grant Monitor to conduct RED & Compliance duties.

- A. State Program Designator: IV**
B. Title: Continuation "RED Coordinator/Compliance Monitor"
C. Standard Program Area: 21/19– RED/Compliance Monitoring
D. Program Problem Statement:

For purposes of the JJDP ACT of 2018 requirement, Delaware's efforts at reducing RED in the intervention phase and begin to engage in Evaluation and Monitoring, a RED State Coordinator is needed. In addition, the RED coordinator will be responsible for ensuring the state remains in compliance with the other 3 core protections as well.

NOTE: This program is a continuation program from FY 18.

E. Program Goals:

1. The RED Coordinator/Compliance Monitor is responsible for collecting pertinent data and comprising the RED annual report.
2. The RED Coordinator/Compliance Monitor will collaborate with other agencies and groups who are affiliated with RED.
3. Based on data collection and analysis the RED Coordinator/Compliance Monitor will recommend action steps for Delaware to address RED.
4. The RED Coordinator/Compliance Monitor will also conduct compliance monitoring statewide to ensure the State of DE remains in compliance with all 4 core protections of the JJDP Act.

F. Program Objectives and Performance Indicators:

1. Coordinate sub-committee members and schedule meetings
2. Providing agendas and presenting all RED related activities to the state advisory group, JJAG,

3. Communicate all activities and collaborative efforts to all sub-committee members.
4. Conduct compliance monitoring site visits with sites listed on the compliance universe to ensure continued compliance with the JJDP Act.

G. Summary of Activities Planned and Services Provided:

- i. Facilitate progress and initial implementation phase of the RED assessment.
- ii. Continue to work with the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group by providing updated available data on all relative issues.
- iii. Coordinate with the Juvenile Justice Specialist an outline of what the assessment will focus on.
- iv. Provide staff support to the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group as well as the RED Subcommittee.
- v. Continue to monitor the universe annually to ensure maintained compliance with the JJDP Act

FY 2018-2020 Plan- Three-Year Program Plan Program Initiatives

A. State Program Designator: VII

B. Title: “TBD”

C. Standard Program Area: 6– Delinquency Prevention

NOTE: At this time the specific program and sub award to be funded under the FY 2021 “Delinquency Prevention” has yet to be determined. The CJC will put out an RFP for the funds and the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group will begin the selection process. The following problem statement and program goals are reflective of the project(s) JJAG will select to implement.

A. Program Problem Statement:

- B.** The number of juveniles arrested in Delaware in 2019 totaled 2,963, a 3.13% increase from the 2018 total of 2,873 arrests. It is, however, a decrease of 25.35% from the 2015 total of 3,969 arrests. In 2019, the state had an arrest rate of 14.5 arrests per 1,000 juveniles.

Recently, through our RED efforts and recommendations of our statewide RED Assessment, findings show RED to be particularly pronounced for both serious crimes as well as very low level or nuisance crimes. The Juvenile Justice Advisory Group has committed to looking at programming opportunities for youth in high RED communities with the anticipation that this programming can help decrease nuisance crime arrests. Consistent with this commitment Delaware has begun tracking the race of the youth for whom services were provided. Since Delaware began tracking this data, 70-75% of the youths receiving services have been of a minority race.

E. Program Goals:

Establish **or support existing delinquency prevention** program(s) in New Castle, Kent, and Sussex Counties and the City of Wilmington that will serve youth between the ages of 0-18 in order to reduce the overall arrests statewide.

F. Program Objectives and Performance Indicators:

1. Reduce the overall arrests of juveniles in New Castle County by 25% over three years.

Performance Indicator: Juvenile Arrests in New Castle County.

2. Reduce the overall arrests of juveniles in Kent County by 25% over three years.

Performance Indicator: Juvenile Arrests in Kent County.

3. Reduce the overall arrests of juveniles in Sussex County by 25% over three years.

Performance Indicator: Juvenile Arrests in Sussex County.

4. Increase the number of youth that are positively influenced by participating in a prevention program.

Performance Indicator: Number of Youth in Program

G. Summary of Activities Planned and Services Provided:

- The Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG) reviews data from the State of Delaware's Three-Year Plan and Plan Updates. This data is used to develop a problem statement that will be addressed through the appropriate prevention program.
- Based on the available data, the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group approves the Prevention Activity that will be funded.
- The Juvenile Justice Specialist develops a Request For Proposals (RFP) that is approved by the JJAG. Private, Non-Profit, and State agencies are eligible to apply for Formula Block Grant Activities.
- The RFP is advertised in a statewide newspaper, the *Delaware News Journal* and a downstate newspaper, the *Delaware Capitol Review*. The Criminal Justice Council also sends a copy of the RFP to the mailing list it maintains of people and agencies involved in juvenile justice related activities and announces it on its twitter.
- Interested parties submit Concept Papers that outline their proposals. The Concept Paper includes a budget, goals, and objectives. All completed proposals are returned to the CJC.
- The Criminal Justice Council's Deputy Director, Accountant, Programmatic Monitor, and Juvenile Justice Specialist individually review the Concept Papers, and the Concept Papers are scored.
- Criminal Justice Council Staff meets to discuss the Concept Papers and draft Staff Recommendations for the JJAG.
- The Juvenile Justice Specialist provides the staff recommendations and copies of the Concept Papers to the JJAG for review prior to the next meeting.
- At the meeting, the JJAG approves or modifies the staff recommendations and the programs are then awarded accordingly.
- The Juvenile Justice Specialist presents the Committee recommendations to the Criminal Justice Council Board for review and approval. The programs are then awarded accordingly.

OJJDP Performance Measures

PROGRAM AREA 9: Prevention

#	OUTPUT MEASURE	OBJECTIVE	DEFINITION	REPORTING FORMAT
1	FG OR TITLE V FUNDS	Increase organizational	The amount of Formula Grants and Title V funds in whole dollars that are awarded for delinquency prevention services	FG or Title V funds awarded to program for services

#	OUTPUT MEASURE	OBJECTIVE	DEFINITION	REPORTING FORMAT
	AWARDED FOR SERVICES	capacity	during the reporting period. Program records are the preferred data source.	
3	Number of program slots available	Increase organizational capacity	The number of client service slots available during the reporting period of the program. If slots were lost over the reporting period, please report a negative number. Program records are the preferred data source.	Number of client service slots available during the reporting period.
4	Number of FTEs funded by FG or Title V \$	Increase organizational capacity	The number of program staff funded by Formula Grants or Title V money, as measured through the number of Full-Time Equivalents, working for the program during the reporting period. To calculate FTE, divide the number of staff hours used by the program by 2080.	Number of Full-Time Equivalents funded by FG or Title V \$
#	OUTPUT MEASURE	OBJECTIVE	DEFINITION	REPORTING FORMAT
	AWARDED FOR SERVICES	capacity	during the reporting period. Program records are the preferred data source.	
3	Number of program slots available	Increase organizational capacity	The number of client service slots available during the reporting period of the program. If slots were lost over the reporting period, please report a negative number. Program records are the preferred data source.	Number of client service slots available during the reporting period.
4	Number of FTEs funded by FG or Title V \$	Increase organizational capacity	The number of program staff funded by Formula Grants or Title V money, as measured through the number of Full-Time Equivalents, working for the program during the reporting period. To calculate FTE, divide the number of staff hours used by the program by 2080.	Number of Full-Time Equivalents funded by FG or Title V \$

#	OUTCOME MEASURE	OBJECTIVE	DEFINITION	REPORTING FORMAT	REPORTING TERM	
					SHORT	LONG
1	NUMBER AND PERCENT OF PROGRAM YOUTH EXHIBITING DESIRED CHANGE IN TARGETED BEHAVIORS	Improve prosocial behaviors	Select as many as apply in 1A-1E			
1B	School attendance	Improve prosocial behaviors	The number and percent of program youth who have exhibited an increase in school attendance. Self-report or staff rating are most likely data sources.	A. Number of program youth with the noted behavioral change B. Number of youth in program C. Percent (A/B)	X	X
1C	Antisocial behavior	Improve prosocial behaviors	The number and percent of program youth who have exhibited a decrease in antisocial behavior. Self-report or staff rating are most likely data sources.	A. Number of program youth with the noted behavioral change B. Number of youth in program C. Percent (A/B)	X	X

2	NUMBER AND PERCENT OF YOUTH COMPLETING PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	Increase accountability	The number and percent of program youth who have successfully fulfilled all program obligations and requirements. Program obligations will vary by program, but should be a predefined list of requirements or obligations that clients must meet prior to program completion. Program records are the preferred data source.	1. Number of program youth who exited the program having completed program requirements 2. Number of youth who left the program 3. Percent (A/B)	X	
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H. Budget

JJDP Funds		State/Local Funds	
FY 18	\$270,000	FY 18	\$0
FY 19	\$272,886	FY 19	\$0
FY 20	\$270,000	FY 20	\$0
TOTAL:	\$812,886	TOTAL:	\$0

Delinquency Prevention - \$270,000.00				
Applicant	Title	Description	Year	Amount
Child, Inc.	Teen Dating Violence Prevention	Child Inc. provides preventative Teen Dating Violence workshops & psycho-educational groups for teens exhibiting dating violence tendencies.	3	\$70,939.00

YMCA Delaware, Inc.	Bear Glasgow Teen Leadership	YMCA provides "year-round teen programs outside of school, three days a week. During the summer months, the activities are called "Take on Summer" and engage 45 teens in SPORT, an evidence-based program consisting of physical activity, nutrition education and positive peer and adult influences. In addition to SPORT, the teens are offered workforce development workshops including conflict resolution, etiquette, resume writing, financial literacy, and hands on worksite volunteering opportunities."	3	\$66,197.00
Youth Advocate Programs, Inc. (YAP)	YAP Delinquency Prevention Program	YAP provides early intervention programming targeting youth ages 7 to 10 years old that are at risk of future juvenile justice involvement or have exhibited early examples of possible delinquent behavior. Programming is delivered in-school. The YAP model of service uses a strength-based approach to "wrap" comprehensive individualized services and support networks "around" at-risk youth. YAP Advocates are trained mentors who deliver community-based services while linking youth and their families with other services to help address needs identified during the client's assessment phase. Services include mentoring, academic support, and referrals. YAP utilizes the evidence-based & SAMSHA approved Peaceful Alternative To Tough Situations (PATTS) curriculum and provides Academic Study Skills Enrichment	3	\$132,864.00
TBD				\$24,485.00
TOTAL:				\$427,205.00

FY2020 UPDATE

A. State Program Designator: VII

B. Title: "Teen Dating Violence Prevention"

C. Standard Program Area: 6– Delinquency Prevention

NOTE: The following problem statement and program goals are reflective of the project(s) JJAG will select to implement.

C. Program Problem Statement:

- D.** The number of juveniles arrested in Delaware in 2019 totaled 2,963, a 3.13% increase from the 2018 total of 2,873 arrests. It is, however, a decrease of 25.35% from the 2015 total of 3,969 arrests. In 2019, the state had an arrest rate of 14.5 arrests per 1,000 juveniles.

Recently, through our RED efforts and recommendations of our statewide RED Assessment, findings show RED to be particularly pronounced for both serious crimes as well as very low level or nuisance crimes. The Juvenile Justice Advisory Group has committed to looking at programming opportunities for youth in high DMC communities with the anticipation that this programming can help decrease nuisance crime arrests. Consistent with this commitment Delaware has begun tracking the race of the youth for whom services were provided. Since Delaware began tracking this data, 70-75% of the youths receiving services have been of a minority race.

E. Program Goals:

Serve no less than 300 youth through no fewer than 25 school and community-based workshops. Provide at least 18 biopsychosocial group session hours over a minimum of 12 weeks with a minimum of 12 sessions for no fewer than 10 youth during the grant year.

F. Program Objectives and Performance Indicators:

- a. Increase the knowledge base of workshop participants by 30% on the topic of teen dating violence

Performance Indicator: Pre & post surveys measuring knowledge.

- b. 80% of clients will report satisfaction with the psycho-educational group process.

Performance Indicator: Satisfaction Survey.

G. Summary of Activities Planned and Services Provided:

- Serve no less than 300 youth through 25 or more school & community-based workshops.
- Provide at least 18 session ours to no fewer than 10 youth during the grant year.
- Staff trained will indicate by survey that their knowledge has increased by 20% and they have learned 1 additional concrete method of talking with teens and parents about teen dating violence and they are able to refer teens to services

A. State Program Designator: VII

B. Title: “Bear Glasgow Teen Leadership”

C. Standard Program Area: 6– Delinquency Prevention

D. Program Problem Statement:

- E.** The number of juveniles arrested in Delaware in 2019 totaled 2,963, a 3.13% increase from the 2018 total of 2,873 arrests. It is, however, a decrease of 25.35% from the 2015 total of 3,969 arrests. In 2019, the state had an arrest rate of 14.5 arrests per 1,000 juveniles.

Recently, through our RED efforts and recommendations of our statewide RED Assessment, findings show RED to be particularly pronounced for both serious crimes as well as very low level or nuisance crimes. The Juvenile Justice Advisory Group has committed to looking at programming opportunities for youth in high RED communities with the anticipation that this programming can help decrease nuisance crime arrests. Consistent with this commitment Delaware has begun tracking the race of the youth for whom services were provided. Since Delaware began tracking this data, 70-75% of the youths receiving services have been of a minority race.

F. Program Goals:

1. Enroll 60 teens annually ages 13 – 18 in three levels of programming.

G. Program Objectives and Performance Indicators:

1. Teens will decrease their likelihood of substance use by 5% and increase protective factors by 10%.

Performance Indicator: SPORT Pre & Post tests

H. Summary of Activities Planned and Services Provided:

- Hire a Youth Director, Program Coordinator, and Summer Counselors
- Enroll 60 teens and hold programming twice a week for 14 weeks.
- Implement the evidence-based SPORT curriculum and the evidence informed Teen Leaders curriculum
- Host a total of four teen nights and one field trip.

A. State Program Designator: VII

B. Title: “YAP Delinquency Prevention Program”

C. Standard Program Area: 6– Delinquency Prevention

D. Program Problem Statement:

- E.** The number of juveniles arrested in Delaware in 2019 totaled 2,963, a 3.13% increase from the 2018 total of 2,873 arrests. It is, however, a decrease of 25.35% from the 2015 total of 3,969 arrests. In 2019, the state had an arrest rate of 14.5 arrests per 1,000 juveniles.

Recently, through our RED efforts and recommendations of our statewide RED Assessment, findings show RED to be particularly pronounced for both serious crimes as well as very low level or nuisance crimes. The Juvenile Justice Advisory Group has committed to looking at programming opportunities for youth in high DMC communities with the anticipation that this programming can help decrease nuisance crime arrests. Consistent with this commitment Delaware has begun tracking the race of the youth for whom services were provided. Since Delaware began tracking this data, 70-75% of the youths receiving services have been of a minority race.

F. Program Goals:

To improve school-based outcomes and social development for youth ages 8 to 11 for up to 50 youth during a 12-month period.

G. Program Objectives and Performance Indicators:

1. 90% of enrolled youth will not be suspended while enrolled in the program.

Performance Indicator: Number and percentage of youth suspended measured by intake survey and discharge reports.

2. 85% of youth completing the program will not be suspended within six months post discharge.

Performance Indicator: Number and percentage of youth suspended (long term) measured by discharge reports.

3. 90% of enrolled youth will not be expelled while in the program.

Performance Indicator: Number and percentage of youth expelled as measured by counselor and school administrator reports.

4. 80% or 40 youth served will show improvement (peer refusal, self-regulation, and conflict resolution skills) at the 3-month, 6-month and 12-month post-discharge follow-up to be measured by pre and post-test

Performance Indicator: Number of youth exhibiting improvement as measured by pre and post-tests.

H. Summary of Activities Planned and Services Provided:

- Hire 4 new advocates.
- Establish referral systems for youth with collaborative schools
- Complete Customization of outcomes system to meet program-specific performance management needs
- Provide delinquency prevention services to up to 25 youth per six-month period

**State Advisory Group Membership Form
as of March 1st, 2021**

Name	OJJDP Representation	Full-Time Government	Youth	E-Mail	Proxy
William L. Chapman, Jr. Chair	E, G			wchapman@potteranderson.com	
Hon. Michael K. Newell	B	X		Michael.Newell@state.de.us	
Hon. Kathy Jennings	A,B	X		Kathleen.Jennings@delaware.gov	Abigail Rodgers
Hon. Brendan O'Neil	B	X		Brendan.ONeill@delaware.gov	Lisa Minutola
Com. David Jones	B	X		David.Jones@delaware.gov	
Hon. Josette Manning	C,B,	X		Josette.Manning@delaware.gov	
Sec. Susan Bunting	C,G,H	X		susan.bunting@doe.k12.de.us	Brian Moore
Dir. John Stevenson	B,C	X		john.stevenson@delaware.gov	
Trenee Parker	C	X		Trenee.Parker@delaware.gov	
Robert Dunleavy	C	X		Robert.Dunleavy@delaware.gov	
Com. Claire DeMatteis	B	X		Claire.DeMatteis@delaware.gov	
Sec. Robert Coupe	B	X		Rob.Coupe@delaware.gov	
Chief Robert Tracy	B	X		robert.tracy@cj.state.de.us	
Chief Kenneth Brown	B	X		kenneth.brown@cj.state.de.us	
Chief R.L. Hughes	B	X		randall.hughes@cj.state.de.us	
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James Kane	E,G,H			jimkane4242@yahoo.com	
Alexander Grier	E			alex.grier@outlook.com	
Joe Garcia	E			jfgarcia@alumni.upenn.edu	
Melissa Dill	E			mdill@lmylaw.com	
Gwendolyn Scott-Jones	C,E,D,H,I			gscottjones@desu.edu	
Corie Priest	E, D,G,H,F			clpriestconsulting@gmail.com	
Shamia Turlington	E			shamia.Turlington@gmail.com	
Julisa Quixchan	E		X	quixchjl@gbc.edu	
Angelis Olivo	E		X	angelis@udel.edu	
Jane Lyons	E		X	jlyons@ursuline.org	
Reginald Daniel	E		X	rdaniel17@students.desu.edu	
Amanda Huff	E		X	amhuff@widener.edu	
Morgan Smith	E		X	morgant1906@outlook.com	
Aaron Locke	E		X	allocke@udel.edu	

Legend:

Select the item from the following list that most closely identifies each member's qualification, per the JJDP Act SAG membership requirements:

- A. Locally elected official representing general purpose local government;
- B. Representative of law enforcement and juvenile justice agencies, including juvenile and family court judges, prosecutors, counsel for children and youth, and probation workers;
- C. Representatives of public agencies concerned with delinquency prevention or treatment, such as welfare, social services, child and adolescent mental health, education, child and adolescent substance abuse, special education, services for youth with disabilities, recreation, and youth services;
- D. Representatives of private nonprofit organizations, including persons concerned with family preservation and strengthening, parent groups and parent self-help groups, youth development, delinquency prevention and treatment, neglected or dependent children, quality of youth justice, education, and social services for children;
- E. Volunteers who work with delinquent youth or youth at risk of delinquency;
- F. Representatives of programs that are alternatives to confinement, including organized recreation activities;
- G. Persons with special experience and competence in addressing problems related to school violence and vandalism and alternatives to suspension and expulsion;
- H. Persons, licensed or certified by the applicable State, with expertise and competence in preventing and addressing mental health and substance abuse needs in delinquent youth and youth at risk of delinquency;
- I. Representatives of victim or witness advocacy groups, including at least one individual with expertise in addressing the challenges of sexual abuse and exploitation and trauma, particularly the needs of youth who experience disproportionate levels of sexual abuse, exploitation, and trauma before entering the juvenile justice system; and
- J. For a State in which one or more Indian Tribes are located, an Indian tribal representative (if such representative is available) or other individual with significant expertise in tribal law enforcement and juvenile justice in Indian tribal communities. - Delaware does not contain any federally recognized Indian tribes.

****Delaware currently has (4) members that have been or currently are under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system.**

Plan for State Advisory Group Membership

Plan for JJAG Membership

There are currently 30 members on the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group.

Currently, the JJAG is comprised of fourteen (14) full-time governmental employees (47%), eight (8) non-governmental employees (27%), and eight (8) youth members (27%). The State of Delaware is in full compliance with JJDP Act State Advisory Group requirements. The SAG is an advisory board with the supervisory entity being the Criminal Justice Council. The Council is comprised of 27 members of the criminal justice community and the public. Several of the members of the JJAG are also members of the Criminal Justice Council. (3) of the JJAG members were previously under jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system. The State of Delaware intends to work with the Governor's office and the Director of the Department of Youth Rehabilitative Services to identify candidates for JJAG membership that have been or are currently under juvenile justice system jurisdiction to increase/ensure perpetual representation in the group. The Criminal Justice Council staff will maintain a file with (3) additional applicants under the age of 24 to participate on the JJAG in the event of tragedy or resignation by any of the existing JJAG youth members.

Staff of the JJDP Formula Grants Program

Juvenile Justice Specialist

The administrative budget for the JJDP Formula Grants Program will support the full-time efforts of one Criminal Justice Coordinator to perform the duties of the Juvenile Justice Specialist.

The duties of the Juvenile Justice Specialist include:

- Providing staff support to the planning efforts of the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group and its functions.
- Drafting the JJDP Three Year Plan and all plan updates.
- Ensuring the implementation of, and remaining in, compliance with the above plans.
- Ensuring that the State of Delaware is in compliance with the JJDP mandates.
- Acting as a liaison between the State of Delaware and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, other related persons, and agencies.
- Providing technical assistance to state level agencies.
- Continue to focus on the issue of overrepresentation of minority juveniles in secure confinement in Delaware.

- Addressing any issues pertaining to the four core JJDP Act requirements.
- Completing all federal reporting requirements.

Programmatic Monitor

The administrative budget for the JJDP Formula Grants Program will also support the full-time efforts of one Criminal Justice Planner to perform all programmatic and compliance monitoring duties.

- Conducting quarterly monitoring visits and reports for all JJDP act subgrants.
- Providing technical assistance to JJDP funded programs.
- Conducting annual monitoring and inspection of all secure lockups in the State of Delaware.
- Completing the annual juvenile compliance monitoring reports.
- Providing technical assistance to state level agencies that hold juveniles to ensure compliance with the JJDP Act Core requirements.

Compliance Monitor

- Conducting annual monitoring and inspection of all secure lockups in the State of Delaware.
- Completing the annual juvenile compliance monitoring reports.
- Providing technical assistance to state level agencies that hold juveniles to ensure compliance with the JJDP Act Core requirements.

RED Coordinator

- Monitor and evaluate youth contact with the justice system.
- Collect pertinent data and comprise the RED annual report.
- Collaborate with other agencies and groups who are affiliated with RED.
- Based on data collection and analysis, recommend action steps for Delaware to address RED.

FY 2020 JJDP Funded Staff			
Position	State Title	% Federal Funds	% State Funds
Juvenile Justice Specialist – Monica Celli	Criminal Justice Coordinator	100%	0%
Programmatic Monitor – TBD	Criminal Justice Planner	100%	0%
Compliance Monitor - TBD	Contract Planner	100%	0%
RED Coordinator - TBD	Contract Planner	100%	0%
MATCH- Julie Bolline	Senior Accountant	0%	100%
MATCH- Scott McLaren	Director of Grants Management	0%	100%

The Criminal Justice Council also administers/has administered the following programs: Anti-Gang Initiative, Building Partnership Initiative, Byrne Justice Assistance Grant, Recovery Act Byrne Justice Assistance Grant, Domestic Violence Fund, Family Violence Prevention, Juvenile Accountability Block Grant, NFSIA Program, Operation Safe Streets, Prison Rape Elimination Act for Delaware, Weed and Seed, Prisoner Reentry Initiative, Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program, Project Safe Neighborhoods, Transitional Housing, Victim of Crime Act, and Violence Against Women Act.

Collecting and Sharing Juvenile Justice Information

1. Juvenile Justice information and data is gathered across state agencies through our Delaware Justice Information System (DELJIS), the Family and Child Tracking System (FACTS II – now FOCUS) and Delaware Health and Human Services (DHSS) ACF Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS). The Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) also assists with the assessment of juvenile data and provides regular reports to the JJAG and Department of Services for Children, Youth and their Families. These data are all used to assist in the development of the 3-year plan and annual plan updates.
2. Because we have a unified system, the sharing of juvenile information flows quite well through state agencies. Reports are often generated by SAC and DELJIS at the request of state agencies as needed. Information sharing has become a critical component in the development of new initiatives and comprehensive plans for serving the youth of the state.

Subgrant Award, OJJDP Compliance and Other Assurances

a. Sub award Selection:

The Delaware Criminal Justice Council (CJC) was created within the Executive Branch of Government under Title 11, Chapter 87, 8701 of the Delaware Code. CJC was created by statute in 1984 to implement policies for improving the criminal justice system. The Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG) was re-established via Executive Order number fifty-eight. This Act affords all members of JJAG the right to “be afforded an opportunity to review and comment, not later than 30 days after submission to the Advisory Group, on all juvenile justice and delinquency prevention grant applications submitted to the Criminal Justice Council.” It is a priority of the chair of the JJAG to fund evidence based juvenile justice programs. As a result, applications that utilize evidence based programs will be scored higher upon review. JJAG also considers targeted geographic locations in their decision-making process to ensure statewide services are available.

In addition, once a grant has been awarded the Delaware Criminal Justice Council requires subgrantees to submit quarterly reports. The reports contain measurable goals, implementation, and performance and impact objectives. The Criminal Justice Council grant monitors conduct quarterly site visits and verify all documentation regarding the program. If a program is not

meeting the goals specified in the original grant application within two years of award Criminal Justice Council staff will meet with the project directors to discuss modification of the program or the removal of funds. In addition, procedures for protecting the rights of recipients of services and for assuring appropriate privacy with regard to records relating to such services provided to any individual under this plan will continue to be monitored and updated as needed to assure compliance with the JJDP Act.

In addition to programmatic monitoring, fiscal monitoring occurs regularly to ensure federal funding is utilized in accordance with federal and local guidelines. Fiscal accounting procedures established and maintained by the Criminal Justice Council ensure necessary checks and balances are in place to assure prudent use, proper disbursement and accurate accounting of funds received. The CJC will not expend funds to carry out a program if the recipient of funds who carried out such program during the preceding 2-year period fails to demonstrate, before the expiration of such 2-year period, that the program achieved substantial success in achieving the goals specified in the application submitted by such recipient to the CJC.

b. Status of compliance with the four required, core protections of the JJDP Act.

The state is currently in compliance with the four required, core protections of the JJDP Act. The Delaware compliance plan and data was submitted via the OJJDP Compliance Tool prior to 8/25/20 for the period covering 10/1/2018 – 9/30/2019.

“Pursuant to Section 223(a)(14) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act, each state must provide for an adequate system of monitoring jails, lockups, detention facilities, correctional facilities and non-secure facilities to ensure that three core requirements are met. These core requirements or protections for juveniles are: the deinstitutionalization of status offenders (DSO), the separation of juveniles from adult offenders (Separation) and the removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups (Jail Removal).”

The State of Delaware Compliance Monitoring Manual sets forth the policies and procedures of the State of Delaware for compliance with the DSO, Separation and Jail Removal mandates, and will be updated as necessary, but at least annually. Delaware hereby assures the State of Delaware Compliance Manual is in place and most recently updated in June of 2021.

Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders

“Pursuant to Section 223(a)(11) of the JJDP Act, the state must develop a plan that ensures status offenders and non-offenders are not placed in secure detention or secure correctional facilities except as allowed under the exceptions set forth in Section 223(a)(11)(A).”

The State of Delaware Assures that “Juveniles who are charged with or have committed an offense that would not be criminal if committed by an adult—excluding juveniles who are charged with or who have committed a violation of section 922(x)(2) of title 18, United States Code, or of a similar state law; juveniles who are charged with or who have committed a violation of a valid court order; and juveniles who are held in accordance with the Interstate Compact on Juveniles as enacted by the State— shall not be placed in secure detention facilities or secure correctional facilities.” In addition, the 2002 Act states that “juveniles who are not

charged with any offense and who are aliens or alleged to be dependent, neglected, or abused shall not be placed in secure detention facilities or secure correctional facilities.”

Separation of Juveniles from Adult Offenders

Pursuant to Section 223(a)(12) of the JJDP Act, the state must develop a plan that ensures juveniles alleged to be or found to be delinquent and status offenders shall not have contact with adult inmates who are incarcerated because they have been convicted of a crime or are awaiting trial on criminal charges.”

Delaware General Statutes (CGS) Section 46b- 133(d) provides that “any child confined in a community correctional center or lockup shall be held in an area separate and apart from any adult detainee and no child shall at any time be held in solitary confinement.” State laws are consistent with the Separation core requirement. Delaware General Statutes (CGS) Section 46b-133(d) provides that “any child confined in a community correctional center or lockup shall be held in an area separate and apart from any adult detainee and no child shall at any time be held in solitary confinement.”

In addition, *Delaware General Statutes Section 7-294h* require State and local police training programs to provide training on the handling of juvenile matters. On and after July 1, 1990: (1) Each police basic training program conducted or administered by the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall provide a minimum of twenty-seven hours of training relative to the handling of juvenile matters which includes, but is not limited to, the following: (A) Techniques for handling incidents involving juveniles; (B) information relative to the processing and disposition of juvenile matters; (C) applicable procedures in the prosecution of cases involving juveniles; and (D) information regarding resources of the juvenile justice system in the state; (2) each police basic training program conducted or administered by the Police Officer Standards and Training Council established under section 7-294b or by a municipal police department in the state shall provide a minimum of fourteen hours of training relative to the handling of juvenile matters as provided in subdivision (1) of this section; and (3) each police review training program conducted or administered by the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, by the Police Officer Standards and Training Council established under section 7-294b or by a municipal police department in the state shall provide a minimum of one hour of training relative to the handling of juvenile matters as provided in subdivision (1) of this section.

Note: Delaware does not utilize secure collocated facilities. Delaware assures that adjudicated offenders are not reclassified administratively and transferred to an adult correctional authority to avoid the intent of segregating adults and juveniles in correctional facilities. Also, Delaware assures that juveniles who have been transferred or waived or are otherwise under the jurisdiction of adult court are moved to an adult facility.

Note: Delaware has separate agencies serving adult and juvenile offenders. The only employees that serve both populations are the police.

Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups

“Pursuant to Section 223(a)(13) of the JJDP Act, the state must develop a plan that ensures no juvenile shall be detained or confined in any adult jail or lockup in circumstances other than those meeting the exceptions provided in Section 223(a)(13)(A) or (B) of the JJDP Act.”

Delaware General Statutes Section 46b-133(c) states that upon arrest, a juvenile shall be released to a parent, guardian, suitable person or agency, or be immediately turned over to a juvenile detention center. *Delaware General Statutes Section 46b-133(c)* states that upon arrest, a police officer may (1) release the child to the custody of the child's parent or parents, guardian or some other suitable person or agency, (2) at the discretion of the officer, release the child to the child's own custody, or (3) seek a court order to detain the child in a juvenile detention center.

Delaware further assures we will meet the following provisions in section 223(a):

- (15) Assurance that youth in the juvenile justice system are treated equitably on the basis of gender, race, family income, and disability;
- (16) Assurance that consideration will be given to and that assistance will be available for approaches designed to strengthen the families of delinquent and other youth to prevent juvenile delinquency (which approaches should include the involvement of grandparents or other extended family members when possible and appropriate and the provision of family counseling during the incarceration of juvenile family members and coordination of family services when appropriate and feasible);
- (18) Assurances that—
 - (A) any assistance provided under this Act will not cause the displacement (including partial displacement, such as a reduction in the hours of non-overtime work, wages, or employment benefits) of any currently employed employee;
 - (B) activities assisted under this Act will not impair an existing collective bargaining relationship, contract for services, or collective bargaining agreement; and
 - (C) no such activity that would be inconsistent with the terms of a collective bargaining agreement shall be undertaken without the written concurrence of the labor organization involved; OJJDP-2015-3689 8
- (21) The Criminal Justice Council Assures that-
 - (A) Federal funds made available under this part for any period will be so used as to supplement and increase (but not supplant) the level of the State, local, and other non-Federal funds that would in the absence of such Federal funds be made available for the programs described in this part, and will in no event replace such State, local, and other non-Federal funds;
 - (B) From time to time, but not less than annually, review its plan and submit to the Administrator an analysis and evaluation of the effectiveness of the programs and activities carried out under the plan, and any modifications in the plan, including the survey of state and local needs, that it considers necessary; and
 - (C) Not expend funds to carry out a program if the recipient of funds who carried out such program during the preceding 2-year period fails to demonstrate, before the expiration of such 2-year period, that such program achieved substantial success in

achieving the goals specified in the application submitted by such recipient to the state agency;

(22) Assurance that the state will address juvenile delinquency prevention efforts and system improvement efforts designed to reduce, without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas, the disproportionate number of juvenile members of minority groups, who come into contact with the juvenile justice system;

(23) Assurance that if a juvenile is taken into custody for violating a valid court order issued for committing a status offense—

(A) An appropriate public agency shall be promptly notified that such juvenile is held in custody for violating such order;

(B) Not later than 24 hours during which such juvenile is so held, an authorized representative of such agency shall interview, in person, such juvenile; and

(C) Not later than 48 hours during which such juvenile is so held—

(i) Such representative shall submit an assessment to the court that issued such order, regarding the immediate needs of such juvenile; and

(ii) Such court shall conduct a hearing to determine—

(I) Whether there is reasonable cause to believe that such juvenile violated such order; and

(II) The appropriate placement of such juvenile pending disposition of the violation alleged;

(24) Assurance that if the State receives under section 5632 of this title for any fiscal year an amount that exceeds 105 percent of the amount the State received under such section for fiscal year 2000, all of such excess shall be expended through or for programs that are part of a comprehensive and coordinated community system of services; and

(25) Assurance that if needed, the state will specify a percentage (if any), not to exceed 5 percent, of funds received by the state under section 222 [42 USC § 5632] (other than funds made available to the State advisory group under section 222(d) [42 USC § 5632(d)]) that the state will reserve for expenditure by the state to provide incentive grants to units of general local government that reduce the caseload of probation officers within such units;

(26) Assurance that the state, to the maximum extent practicable, will implement a system to ensure that if a juvenile is before a court in the juvenile justice system, public child welfare records (including child protective services records) relating to such juvenile that are on file in the geographical area under the jurisdiction of such court will be made known to such court;

(27) Assurance that the state will establish policies and systems to incorporate relevant child protective services records into juvenile justice records for purposes of establishing and implementing treatment plans for juvenile offenders; and

(28) Assurances that juvenile offenders whose placement is funded through section 472 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 672) receive the protections specified in section 471 of

such Act (42 U.S.C. 671), including a case plan and case plan review as defined in section 475 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 675).